

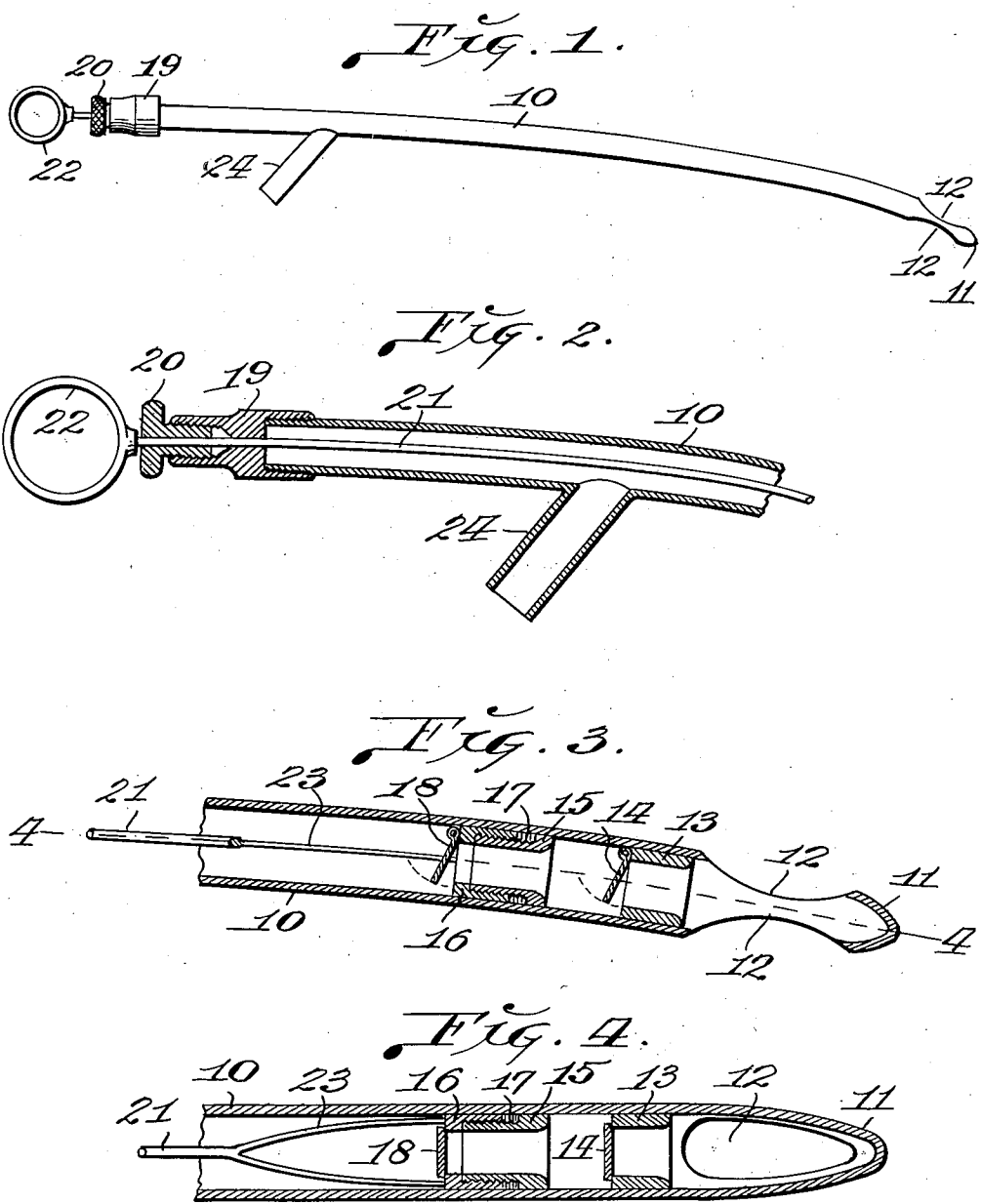
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EMBALMING DRAINAGE TUBE

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EMBALMING DRAINAGE TUBE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 27—24)

My invention relates to an embalming drainage tube, and has for its principal object, to provide a relatively simple, practical and inexpensive drainage tube particularly adapted for use in embalming operations, and which tube may be conveniently manipulated and its use will be highly effective in bringing about a better circulation during the embalming process, thus establishing a more thorough and rapid technique.

Further objects of my invention, are to generally improve upon and simplify the existing forms of embalming drainage tubes and to provide a drainage tube of the character referred to, that will be highly effective in drawing clotted blood from the vein into the tube and the clots of blood being broken up while in the tube.

A further object of my invention is, to provide the tube with valvular means that will not permit the blood in the tube to be forced back into the vein and which tube will operate more effectively in the removal of blood from the body by keeping the drainage open and the construction of the tube being such, as to prevent the inlet openings in the end of the tube from being plugged by a blood clot.

With the foregoing and other objects in view my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangements of parts that will be hereinafter more fully described and claimed and illustrated in the accompanying drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a side elevational view of an embalming drainage tube constructed in accordance with my invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken lengthwise through the rear portion of the tube and showing the discharge outlet therefrom.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section taken lengthwise through the distal end of the tube.

Fig. 4 is a horizontal section taken approximately on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawing which illustrates a preferred embodiment of my invention, 10 designates a tube formed of suitable metal and plated with chromium or the like, and said tube is preferably curved slightly throughout its length. The forward portion of the tube terminates in a blunt pointed end 11 and formed through the wall of the forward portion of the tube preferably in the upper and lower portions are elongated inlet openings 12.

Suitably secured within the tube immediately to the rear of the openings 12 is a short tubular member 13, and suitably hinged or pivoted to

the upper portion of the rear end of this tubular member is a flap valve 14 that normally closes the inner end of the opening through member 13. This valve 14 functions as a check valve to permit blood to be drawn into the tube, and which valve crosses to cut off the flow of blood from the tube outwardly through member 13 and through openings 12.

Arranged to slide freely through the tube 10 to the rear of member 13 is a piston that includes a tubular member 15, on the rear portion of which is screw-seated a tubular member 16. Interposed between the forward end of tubular member 16 and a circumferential shoulder that is formed on member 15, is a packing ring or gasket 17 that may be formed of leather, rubber, fiber or other suitable material.

Suitably hinged or pivoted on the upper rear portion of member 16 is a flap valve 18, which when swung into position against the end of said member 16, closes the opening therethrough, thus preventing the discharge of blood forwardly through the tubular piston and permitting blood to flow through the tubular piston, past valve 18 into the chamber within the tube 10.

Removably positioned on the rear end of tube 10 is a cap 19, in which is screw-seated a packing nut 20, and arranged to slide axially through said cap and nut is a flexible piston rod 21, preferably formed of chromium plated steel wire.

Secured on the rear end of this piston rod that projects through the packing nut 20, is a ring 22. The forward portion of the flexible piston rod 21 is bifurcated, as designated by 23, and the arms formed by such bifurcation are suitably secured to the rear end of member 16 that forms a part of the tubular piston.

Secured to and depending from the rear portion of the tube 10 is a short discharge tube 24, and when the embalming tube is in use, a flexible tube of rubber or the like may be connected to this discharge tube.

In the practical use of my improved embalming drainage tube, the forward portion of the tube with the tubular piston at its forward limit of movement, is inserted in the vein and after being properly positioned therein, the ring 22 on the rear end of flexible piston rod 21 is engaged and the tubular piston-carrying check valve 18 is drawn rearwardly through the tube. Such action produces suction to draw blood into the tube through the openings 12, past check valve 14 and after this suction stroke has been completed, the tubular piston-carrying check valve 18 is moved forwardly through the tube.

During this forward movement of the tubular piston, check valve 14 will be closed by pressure of the blood against it, and the blood that was previously drawn into the tube will pass rearwardly through the forwardly moving tubular piston, past check valve 18 into the rear portion of the tube, and this blood will discharge through outlet 24 on the succeeding suction stroke of the tubular piston. Thus on each suction stroke of the tubular piston, blood will be drawn into the forward portion of the tube in front of the piston, and at the same time the blood drawn into the tube on the previous suction stroke will be caused to pass into the rear portion of the tube and discharge through outlet 24. Thus my improved embalming drainage tube is highly effective in removing blood from the body, inasmuch as the drainage is kept open by the tube, and the blood that is drawn into the tube is prevented from being forced back into the body during the forward movement of the piston within the tube.

The relatively large inlet openings 12 permit clotted blood to be drawn from the vein into the tube and the action of the tubular piston in its reciprocating movements within the tube are effective in breaking up the clots of blood that are drawn into the tube.

Thus it will be seen that I have provided an embalming drainage tube that is relatively simple in construction, inexpensive of manufacture and very effective in performing the functions for which it is intended.

It will be understood that minor changes in the size, form and construction of the various parts of my improved embalming drainage tube may be made and substituted for those herein

shown and described without departing from the spirit of my invention, the scope of which is set forth in the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. An embalming drainage tube comprising an elongated tubular member provided at its forward end with a pair of oppositely disposed inlet openings, a short tubular member seated in said tube to the rear of said openings, a rearwardly opening check valve carried by the rear portion of said tubular member, a piston arranged for reciprocatory movement within the body of the tube, said piston being provided with a longitudinally disposed opening, a rearwardly opening check valve carried by the rear end of said piston, a flexible piston rod connected to said piston and extending rearwardly through the body of the tube and there being a discharge opening formed in the rear portion of said tube.

2. An embalming drainage tube comprising an elongated tubular member provided at its forward end with a pair of oppositely disposed inlet openings, a short tubular member seated in said tube to the rear of said openings, a rearwardly opening check valve carried by the rear portion of said tubular member, a piston arranged for reciprocatory movement within the body of the tube, said piston being provided with a longitudinally disposed opening, a rearwardly opening check valve carried by the rear end of said piston, a packing ring seated in the periphery of said piston, a flexible piston rod connected to said piston and extending rearwardly through the body of the tube and there being a discharge opening formed in the rear portion of said tube.

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